









## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS SUNDRYMEN,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
HE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.  
BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.  
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.  
THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW. [3

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1883.

## CHINESE VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Yesterday being Sunday—a day of recreation and rest—our reporter thought he would take a "rest" too. But it was not to be. An invitation was offered and accepted to visit the Chinese gunboat *Chop Chung* which arrived here yesterday from Canton, having on board several influential Chinese who, though not officials themselves, had sufficient insight into the official routine of China (all of them—four in number—being mandarins but not holding office) to give our reporter a few valuable hints as to the Chinese side of various questions now agitating diplomats and others in the "Far East."

Our reporter was the "guest of the day" and received every courtesy from his Chinese friends, who, as "old times" were being discussed, soon "warmed up" to the conversation, which touched upon many of the all-engrossing topics of the day.

Observing a chance for a good few ideas of Chinese feelings towards Europeans, from an enlightened point of view, our reporter took out his note book and, as they say in America, "interviewed" his friends. This interview we will now lay before the public, but, by request, we withhold names.

Reporter:—"I understand that you, Mr. and your friends visited Canton with a special object in view. Now, I such be the case and if it is not a secret, might I ask what was your object in going to Canton, as I know the whole of your friends, as well as yourself, seldom leave Shanghai?"

Mr. "Oh! it is no secret at all; and I will at once tell you that we are a deputation from the various 'guilds' in Shanghai whose interests are largely bound up in the trade of South China—that is to say, principally Hongkong, Canton and Swatow—and knowing the present unsettled state of our fellow-countrymen in the South, more particularly in Canton, we have been sent down to Canton for the purpose of waiting upon His Excellency the Viceroy in order to learn from His Excellency's own lips whether there is any tendency in the present state of affairs which is likely to affect trade amongst the Chinese, or whether there are any political contingencies which are likely to arise which would so affect trade in the future, thereby causing a loss to merchants in China."

Reporter:—"And did you see the Viceroy while you were at Canton, and how did he receive you?"

Mr. "Yes, we paid no less than four visits to His Excellency, two of which, our presentation and farewell audiences, being of a formal nature, and the other two more of an informal or social nature wherein we were able to converse freely with His Excellency without that stiff formality and reserve usually attendant upon state receptions. Our stay in Canton was just six days. The Viceroy received us with every demonstration of friendship and regard, extending to us the hospitality of his own dining room, and in Canton, which, however, etiquette forbade us to accept. Upon the occasion of our two informal visits, we were sumptuously regaled with two magnificent banquets given in our honor, to one of which the greater part of the civil and military mandarins, including the Tartar General and Governor, were present, and no less than 42 tables were spread for the guests. Upon the occasion of the other informal visit there was only His Excellency himself, and four of his aides-de-camp or *sur-vivants* present, and even these were invited after the banquet, leaving us four to converse alone with His Excellency, only the servants being present. I had almost forgotten to tell you that we had letters from some very prominent personages, introducing us to Viceroy Chang, but in telling you their names, I must request you not to publish them."

Reporter:—"Might I ask whether you attained your object? that is to say, did you gain the necessary information you sought an audience for?"

Mr. "Oh yes. Our mission to the Viceroy was entirely successful, and we gained the necessary information which will be made public to our countrymen through the guilds we represent, and will most likely be published in the Shanghai natives papers, the *Sin Pao*, the *Tatoo*, the organ, and the *Shun Pao*. Mr. Major's paper. However, we shall know better what means the respective guilds will take to make the matter public when we get to Shanghai."

Reporter:—"You must know, Mr. that it is not Shanghai alone which takes an interest in

China affairs. Hongkong, the free port of South China, takes fully as great an interest in matters connected with China—if not a greater one—than Shanghai does; and, representing, as I do, a paper which is thoroughly unbiased and independent in its views, I trust you will afford me such information for publication, consistent with your views and researches, that may be of interest not alone to foreigners but to Chinese as well, so that, through the medium of the *Telegraph*, both sides of the various questions now agitating the Far East may be freely discussed unprejudicially to either side."

Mr. "I shall be most happy to answer any questions, as far as I am able, relating to Chinese matters, but I am afraid that the views I may express will not be acquiesced in by the majority of foreigners in China or elsewhere, for, as you must know, I—in fact the four of us—have for over twenty years been mixing with foreigners as well as with our own countrymen. So, you see, sir, you can have some sort of idea of what is coming."

Reporter:—"Without wishing to touch private interests, what does His Excellency the Viceroy seem to think of the present state of affairs in Canton, particularly upon recent events, such as the Shamien riot, the Logan trial and the case of the Portuguese Diaz? Did His Excellency make any remarks upon these matters when you visited him?"

Mr. "Yes; His Excellency spoke very freely to us about these matters. In fact, just the same as he might to any one else. These three things, together with the Franco-Chinese and Tonquin questions, seemed to be the all-engrossing topics with all classes of Chinese in Canton. In the North, it is only the Franco-Chinese question which seems to attract much of the attention of the Chinese; they don't bother their heads much about other foreign matters, though there are internal Chinese affairs which are being agitated as well."

Reporter:—"What about Canton? The recent events there? And the expressions of the Viceroy?"

Mr. "As regards the recent riot, or rather the burning of the houses in Shamien, the Viceroy thinks but little of that matter. He says that he thinks China has come off worst. The foreigners lost a dozen houses and the Chinese had fourteen lives sacrificed in the riot. His Excellency said that the houses could be rebuilt, but the fourteen lives could not be restored. He also said that the foreigners preach one thing and practice another. That they accuse the Chinese of invariably trying to "squeeze" when they themselves set the example; and he gave as an instance that the foreigners first asked a million and a half of dollars to compensate them for the loss of their houses, and very shortly afterwards "came down" to a quarter of a million. His Excellency wanted to know if that was the usual system, adopted by foreigners to instill Western ideas into the Chinese mind. As for himself, His Excellency thought that through this little last named episode just mentioned, and which he had duly pointed to Peking, the further opening out of China to foreign trade and intercourse would be greatly retarded."

Reporter:—"Did His Excellency say anything regarding the Logan trial?"

Mr. "His Excellency distinctly said so, and moreover that foreigners could not expect frankness from the Chinese if they did not act frankly towards them."

Reporter:—"Did His Excellency seem to assign any reason for not giving himself much concern about the late riot?"

Mr. "His Excellency thought that as there were no foreign lives lost during the riot, it would only require a matter of money to settle the matter at rest; but he seemed to be much concerned about the late trial of Logan, and the pending question of the Portuguese. These matters, His Excellency said, worried him greatly and caused him a deal of trouble with the Peking authorities. Reporter:—"What of the Logan trial and the Portuguese affair?"

Mr. "His Excellency read over to us the notes taken by his secretaries at the trial, and pointed out to us that the evidence was, in his opinion, most conclusive that Logan killed the boy. He agreed with the verdict of the jury but not with the sentence. He said that Logan should have been hung; as he went out with the gun [the word *chong*—gun—was here used, Ed.] with the intent to shoot some one, and that some one happened to be the boy who was shot. He said it was necessary to have another trial—it was absolutely necessary and he would move heaven and earth (*lit. tien-ti*) to have one held. He was besieged on all sides with petitions, seditious placards, and anonymous threats to have this done and he determined to do all in his power to get the English Government to have another trial if such were possible. His Excellency seemed to think that at the trial the lawyer for the Chinese Government [meaning, we suppose, Mr. Francis] should have been allowed to speak, and that the British Government should have kept the man who was sent away [Nielsen] as a witness. The English, he said, were always ready to prosecute a Chinaman, but when an Englishman was to be prosecuted they did their best to shield him. It was not to be wondered at, when the Chinese saw the English act in this way, that they had the riot, having, besides this, the drowning of the man by the Portuguese (Diaz), the people who rose up against the foreigners, were of the illiterate class—thousands of whom do not know how to read or write. It must have a very demoralizing effect, said His Excellency, upon the better or literate class. As regards the Portuguese man, His Excellency will neither have a joint trial of Chinese and Portuguese at Canton as requested by the Portuguese Governor of Macao, whose despatch the Viceroy has not even answered, but insists that the man be tried by British law as the (alleged) offence was committed on board of an English steamer. His Excellency has heard that the Portuguese intend taking their countryman to Macao to be tried there whether the Chinese quietly allow them to do so or not, and consequently the Viceroy has the gunboat, whereon the man now is, strictly watched, and she will not be permitted to leave with the man on board. The forts received instructions accordingly, last week when the Viceroy was there."

Reporter:—"What are the forts going to do? Have they received instructions to fire upon the Portuguese gunboat in case she goes down the river with the man on board?"

Mr. "I really cannot say; but I suppose that is what the Viceroy meant. He only told me that he had given instructions accordingly. I did not think to ask him whether the forts were to actually open fire upon the Portuguese gunboat or not. His Excellency says the Portuguese have no voice in the matter at all as Portugal has no treaty with China, and moreover in Macao, when a Chinaman does wrong the Portuguese try him there and hang him if necessary. [There is a mistake here; capital punishment has been abolished in Portugal for many years—Ed.] without reference to the Chinese at all, either one way or the other. His Excellency also added that he believed foreigners were trying their best to impose upon the Chinese. China had never been over twenty years in treaty with foreign powers—referring to the present treaties—and the treaties then made were then and still remain all unaltered. He thought that it was high time that they were revised, and that he had made it his business to so represent the matter in a very lengthy memorial to the Imperial throne, pointing out that it was now the time, China having had so much experience in

dealing with foreign powers, to have the present treaties annulled and new ones formed on such a basis, as would accord to China equal rights to those of other nations. The Viceroy seems to think that if there should be another outbreak on the part of the Chinese in Canton, foreigners will have only themselves to blame, for, as His Excellency himself expresses it, "spitting in justice's face" and "wishing to have it all their own way." The Viceroy further said that "if the British take over Diaz and try the man by their laws, he will personally guarantee the safety of all foreigners in Canton, otherwise what can he or his soldiers do if the mob choose to rise up in a body and run riot?" The fact that the French are in no great state of peace with China also helps to give an unquiet aspect to the Chinese attitude towards foreigners. His Excellency also commented on the circumstance contained in several anonymous letters he received, some of which he showed me, wherein two or three dated from Hongkong, stated that they (the writers) "knew very well that Logan would only be kept in jail until the affair had blown over and would then be liberated," adding that such, also, was the general belief in Canton. The Viceroy had written to the *Tsung-li Yamen* requesting it to make a formal demand upon the British Government to re-try Logan and to try the Portuguese."

Reporter:—"As you have been good enough to tell me what the Viceroy has said about the late Canton disturbances, will you now kindly let me know what you and your friends here present think of the matter, as well as give me the opinions of your fellow-countrymen in the North?"

Mr. "As for my friends here present, they can speak for themselves. But as for my personal friends up north and for myself, our views are identical in this matter. There is a great deal of truth in what the Viceroy of Canton says and with much of it we agree, but there are other facts which have not been taken into consideration by His Excellency, yet which have, wherewithal, much to do with the late disturbances. Canton, as you must know, has been several times bombarded. The people feel this fact still ranking in their breasts. At the various times Canton was in a state of siege, hardly a percentage of the people there knew the cause wherefore this was done. Hardly a percentage know the cause even now. The great majority of the people of Canton have seen but very little of foreigners and are under the impression that it is the intention of foreigners to invade the entire Empire of China and drive the Chinese out, or capture their persons and sell them into slavery. They have not forgotten the old days of the Macao coolie trade. They even now see thousands of their fellow countrymen going to America, Australia and elsewhere as emigrants, many of whom never return, and they think that this exodus is part of the foreigners' plan to get them out of their country. This is one of the causes of their deep-rooted aversion towards Europeans. Another is the action of the missionaries—You need not start when I tell you for a fact, that of the Christianized Chinese—I am referring to the men, and not to the women—*not one per cent.* have become what you foreigners term a *bona fide* Christian. I am not a Christian myself nor do I ever intend to become one. Look, for instance at our precepts, and compare them with your "ten commandments"—you see I am not ignorant of the principles of your religion—in every instance, save the first commandment, are our precepts the same. My people say that they are grateful to the missionaries for introducing to them the science of Arts and Sciences, but they are far from pleased at the inroad made on the religion of their ancestors which has lasted them for thousands of years with good effect, by a religion which they have regarded as a "mere innovation." Why, Sir, one of my dearest and most intimate friends in Shanghai was, sixteen years ago, induced to become a Christian. He was very poor then. Now he is very rich and has turned Buddhist again. He said to me that after he was converted, through bringing a Christian, he managed to get into places where he could make money, through missionary influence, and conversing with the "missionaries" in his company, he was distinctly told by all that they had become Christians and that they all intended remaining so—until they became rich. But I perceive the subject is distasteful to you so I will pass it over, yet you must recollect that these inroads on the religion of the Chinese are not at all what they like. To go further, another cause is the apparent selfishness of the foreigner in China—I can't say how it is in Europe or America—when dealing with the Chinese and with their business in China. A foreigner in China wants to do "first hand" and the Chinese man, a manufacturer of goods, but he is too selfish to allow the Chinese to deal "first hand" with manufacturers or producers of goods in Europe or America. Can't you see this for yourself, Sir? Again the Chinese do not like to have a thing thrust forcibly upon them. Then, still further, the guidance of the officials is what they look to, and as a rule they follow their dictates in all matters which are new to them."

Our reporter turned to the other Chinese gentlemen present enquiring as to their opinions, and they all seemed to acquiesce in what their friend had just said. One of the gentlemen, however, advised that it was his opinion "that the Chinese would one day be the most powerful nation on the face of the earth and would drive the foreigner out of China and get Hongkong back again." He also wanted to know "what right the British had to take Hongkong at all?"

After a little further general conversation, our reporter again "opened fire" with "What did the Viceroy seem to think of the war in Tonquin and the attitude of France and China towards each other?"

Mr. "The Viceroy did not give himself any unnecessary uneasiness about either the Tonquin affair or the probabilities of a war between China and France."

Reporter:—"Did the Viceroy express any opinion? What did he say?"

Mr. "His Excellency said that although he knew that China was considerably behind other nations in means of modern warfare, yet she was not to-day the same as she was twenty years ago. She had spent a lot of money since the last war with any foreign power, and France would not find it such an easy task to conquer China now. Even if France did gain a victory or two, would she be able to maintain inactive during the time? His Excellency said that France would not find men and ships enough to fight China; she might possibly get at one or two of the treaty ports, but that would be all. She could not possibly get at all of them at the same time. China was a big country with plenty of men and plenty of money. He seemed to place great faith in torpedo warfare, and so he told me, did the Tartar General. It is the intention of China to fortify all her ports with torpedoes. His Excellency believed them to be more efficient than forts and fortifications. He thought that it was foolish on the part of China, to get such large men-of-war as had been ordered from Germany as China did not want them. She (China) was not going out to fight other nations, she only wanted to protect herself, and torpedoes and small heavily armed gunboats would do that for her. Regarding the Tonquin affair, His Excellency said that China did not recognize the present successor of the Duc as the head or king of Tonquin, China was going to place

a "head" or "king" there herself who would be recognized by the people of Tonquin without regard to France. His Excellency, however, appeared anxious about a paragraph which had appeared in one of the Hongkong papers stating that "the French intended making a naval demonstration near Canton." He asked my opinion about it and wanted to know whether the "demonstration" meant a "bombardment of the town," and wanted to know how that could be done before a declaration of war had been made."

Reporter:—"How do you feel, yourself, Mr. on the subject of war?"

Mr. "Oh, as for my friends and myself, we are perfectly indifferent either one way or the other, save as regards trade and commerce, and we should not like to see them stopped, nor do we think that, if France were to go to war with China, England and America would allow their interests to stand aside. I am a sufferer, but would take such measures to protect their respective interests that France would suffer thereby and China would be the gainer."

The subject was here turned upon the "opium question," the telegraph, the introduction of railways into China, the opening up of mines and a variety of other subjects relating to China, which, as soon as our reporter has had time to transcribe his "notes"—which he has kept—will be given to the public through our columns.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 13th.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR TONQUIN.

A French transport has sailed for Tonquin with 540 men and a quantity of war material.

THE NEW KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

The Duke of Argyll has been created a knight of the Garter.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French frigate *Triomphante* left Amoy for Shanghai on the 6th instant.

The visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 14th October, were:—European 181, Chinese 2,428; total 2,609.

A REGULAR LODGE OF ST. JOHN, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 precisely.

We are requested to state that Lady Bowen will not hold any reception at Government House until Tuesday, October 30th, and that after that date the reception day will be Tuesday instead of Thursday as hitherto.

The U.S.S. *Enterprise*, which left here a day or two ago for Shanghai, is to convey Mr. John Russell Young, the United States minister, on his visit to the various U.S. Consulates in China. The *Monocacy* returns to Corea.The Amoy correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes that Mr. Robinson, the diver, purchased a small yacht in Amoy and left in her several days ago for Swatow, for the purpose of working at the wreck of the *Ashuelot*, near Lamock Island.The Captain of the steamship *Zambesi* charged twelve of her crew, Bombay men, at the Police Court this morning, with refusal of duty in harbour on the 13th instant. Promising to return to work, Captain Thomsen let the men go back to their vessel.The *Mercury's* Chefoo correspondent writes under date of the 5th instant:—Weather fine. Shipping in harbour:—*Omega*, *Francisca*, *Cori Ritter*, *Charon*, *Wattland*, Customs cruiser *Fethou*, French corvette *Volla*, and the British gunboat *Kestrel*.OUR Manila exchanges report that the Spanish cruiser *Gravina* was despatched by the Admiralty on the 10th inst. to the Straits of Sunda to survey and report on the recent changes caused in that locality by the terrible volcanic eruptions of a few weeks back. The *Gravina* will go into dock at Singapore before proceeding on her mission.THE Chinaman who attempted self-destruction on the 8th instant by jumping from the *Praya* into the sea and when rescued by police constable Robertson, No. 41, tried to repeat the mad act, was discharged at the Police Court this morning by Mr. Wodehouse, her husband undertaking to look after her. Dr. Ayres certified her to be of sound mind.

A NATIVE who was brought before Captain Thomsen this morning charged with dealing in Taz Fa lottery tickets got three months' hard labour. Inspector Quincey found the prisoner busily engaged in the manufacture of the tickets, and seized upon the whole stock in trade, including pens, ink, seals and a lot of other gambling material. The money found was forfeited to the poor box.

THE aquatic sports of our gallant defenders "The Grand Old Buffs" will take place in the swimming bath of the Victoria Recreation Club—which has been kindly granted for the occasion—to-morrow, the 16th inst. commencing at 2.15 p.m. The programme is a varied one and should produce capital sport. The committee of management are: Major Harrison, Lieut. Holmes, D'Aeth, and Lloyd, Serg-Major Gleeson, and Colour-Sergeants Giles and Milne. Lieut. and Adjutant Somerset will act as starter.

It is proposed in London to establish a long-service decoration for deserving firemen. The following recommendation has been made by the Fire Brigade Committee:—"That the board do institute a medal for long service and good conduct in the fire brigade; and that the medal be given to every man who shall have served 15 years in the brigade with zeal and fidelity, and against whom no offence shall have been established. That the medal be of bronze, to distinguish it from the silver one, which is given for bravery. That the figurative representation on the obverse side be the same as that of the silver medal; and that the reverse side do bear the words 'For long service and good conduct.' That the distribution of the medals do take place once a year, at the same time and in the same way as the medals for bravery, unless in any case there may be special circumstances rendering some other course expedient."

WE are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Melchers & Co., that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Berenice* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

A VOCAL and instrumental concert, which proved a great success, was given, under the direct patronage of His Excellency the Captain General, at Manila on the 10th inst. in aid of the sufferers by the terrible disaster at Cassamicicola.

His Highness the Maharajah of Johore, accompanied by his private secretary Mr. Hole, arrived here from Shanghai yesterday in the P. & O. Steamer *Deccan*. They paid a visit to General Sargent at Headquarters House, and afterwards visited Colonel Hobson and the officers of "The Buffs," whose guests they will be during their stay here.

The Spanish transport *Legassi*, which left Manila the other day for Shanghai to take delivery of the machinery of a new gunboat, now being built for the Spanish Government under the superintendence of Senor de Girart, naval engineer, put in here yesterday, owing to some defects in her propeller. The *Legassi* will probably undergo some other additional repairs in Hongkong.

His Excellency the Governor General of the Philippines received a telegram on the 7th inst. from Madrid, in which the *Ministro de Ultramar* requested that the plans, specifications, &c., furnished by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Limited, for the construction of certain light draught steam launches for the Manila authorities, be forwarded without delay to the central Government for consideration and approval. The Minister also announced that the negotiations which were in progress with foreign builders in Europe for the construction of these vessels had been suspended. Let Hongkong flourish!

MESSRS. KELLER and Cunard, the Royal Illusionists, arrived from the north yesterday. We do not yet know whether they will give a performance here or not, as we have heard that Mr. Cunard joins Col. Ike Austin in his Australian tour. We trust the report which has reached us to the effect that Keller and Cunard have dissolved partnership is incorrect, as the combination is the most perfect show of its kind travelling. We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Keller is far and away the best conjurer and sleight-of-hand performer now before the public, and we hope soon to have another opportunity of witnessing his wonderful-manipulative dexterity when we can do so, with greater comfort than was the case on the occasion of his last visit, when the thermometer would keep standing between ninety and the century.

We were startled the other night by reading in the columns of our evening contemporary that "Crime of every description" seems to be on the increase in this colony. What an admission for the inveterate trader of Governor Pope Hennessy to make. Both our contemporaries have been industriously labouring for the past two years to prove the crime statistics under the Hennessy regime to be gross exaggerations, and the result now is, that they are compelled to acknowledge "Crime of every description" to be on the increase in the colony. We will go further, and say that in this colony's history there has never been a time when there has been such dissatisfaction and discontent apparent amongst the Chinese community than at present, and the reason of it is not far to seek by those who will give a moment's study to the question. If war breaks out between China and France we shall not be surprised to find the apathetic indifference of foreigners rudely disturbed by shocks from unexpected quarters.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council are advertising in London for constables for their newly-organised police. They offer suitable men \$45 per month, with a bonus after five years and a pension after 10 years' service. This is equal to the pay of the sergeants in Hongkong, and as Shanghai is, taken all round, a much sicker and far more economical place to live in than "Fragrant Stream," the policeman's life is evidently intended to be a far happier one financially under the northern municipality than is the case in this model Crown Colony where a considerable portion of our revenue is expended in providing well-paid sinecures for sundry heads of departments and their toolies and hangers-on, whilst the real workers are in almost every case disgracefully under-paid. The able men at present administering the government are now engaged in some scheme of police reform, having for its object the permanent reduction of the Chinese contingent. We are anxiously awaiting the return of Governor Bowen so that we can deal with this scheme, the Adjutant Job, and one or two other matters connected with our police system and of some considerable interest to the community.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY's first levee in Mauritius was a curious affair according to the description of it given by the *Mercantile Recorder*.—"The official notice intimated that the dress was to be uniform or evening dress. Light coloured trousers and bright neckties, 'not concealed by a black academical gown, were neither uniform nor evening dress, neither can dark coloured gloves, pot-hats, umbrellas, silk gingham, or alpaca, brown green and gray, folded, be loose and flapping—be considered as articles of evening dress, yet all these articles were to be seen amongst those of European or Creole blood. As to the Orientals, they all presented themselves with their feet covered, which is a great insult, as it would be if a European kept his hat on his head. Again, some of these individuals were not in their dress corresponding to our evening dress. One—he was a young Arab or Indian—had on a long black alpaca smock, white English cut duck trousers, and patent leather boots; his head being covered with a very ordinary turban. Another had a long gown made out of a very cheap pattern window curtain. A Chinaman appeared to have walked from his store in a plain short smock of alpaca, black trousers, black leather shoes, and a common straw hat, which he carried in his hand, thereby exhibiting an unkempt head of hair, and his pigtail twisted round the top of his cranium."

WE regret to note from the Australian papers that there has been another frightful massacre in the South Seas. The following telegram has been received from Mackay relative to the recent terrible massacre by the natives of Aylmer:—"The schooner *David* left Mackay on June 21st, and reached Aylmer on August 24th. Here she landed some returning sailors. Next day, in compliance with a request by the Aylmer, Captain Smith sent a boat ashore. The *David* at this time was lying half a mile off. Some time afterwards, hearing shots fired, the captain instantly sent another boat near the shore, which picked up three of the first boat's crew who had swum up to the ship when the attack was made. The crew at once returned to cover the first boat, in which they found the second mate still alive, but dangerously wounded. The captain then sent a third boat, which picked up the third mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fourth boat, which picked up the fourth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fifth boat, which picked up the fifth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixth boat, which picked up the sixth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a seventh boat, which picked up the seventh mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent an eighth boat, which picked up the eighth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a ninth boat, which picked up the ninth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a tenth boat, which picked up the tenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent an eleventh boat, which picked up the eleventh mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a twelfth boat, which picked up the twelfth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a thirteenth boat, which picked up the thirteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fourteenth boat, which picked up the fourteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fifteenth boat, which picked up the fifteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixteenth boat, which picked up the sixteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a seventeenth boat, which picked up the seventeenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent an eighteenth boat, which picked up the eighteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a nineteenth boat, which picked up the nineteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a twentieth boat, which picked up the twentieth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a twenty-first boat, which picked up the twenty-first mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a twenty-second boat, which picked up the twenty-second mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a twenty-third boat, which picked up the twenty-third mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a twenty-fourth boat, which picked up the twenty-fourth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a twenty-fifth boat, which picked up the twenty-fifth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a twenty-sixth boat, which picked up the twenty-sixth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a twenty-seventh boat, which picked up the twenty-seventh mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a twenty-eighth boat, which picked up the twenty-eighth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a twenty-ninth boat, which picked up the twenty-ninth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a thirtieth boat, which picked up the thirtieth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a thirty-first boat, which picked up the thirty-first mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a thirty-second boat, which picked up the thirty-second mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a thirty-third boat, which picked up the thirty-third mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a thirty-fourth boat, which picked up the thirty-fourth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a thirty-fifth boat, which picked up the thirty-fifth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a thirty-sixth boat, which picked up the thirty-sixth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a thirty-seventh boat, which picked up the thirty-seventh mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a thirty-eighth boat, which picked up the thirty-eighth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a thirty-ninth boat, which picked up the thirty-ninth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fortieth boat, which picked up the fortieth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a forty-first boat, which picked up the forty-first mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a forty-second boat, which picked up the forty-second mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a forty-third boat, which picked up the forty-third mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a forty-fourth boat, which picked up the forty-fourth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a forty-fifth boat, which picked up the forty-fifth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a forty-sixth boat, which picked up the forty-sixth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a forty-seventh boat, which picked up the forty-seventh mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a forty-eighth boat, which picked up the forty-eighth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a forty-ninth boat, which picked up the forty-ninth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fiftieth boat, which picked up the fiftieth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fifty-first boat, which picked up the fifty-first mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fifty-second boat, which picked up the fifty-second mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fifty-third boat, which picked up the fifty-third mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fifty-fourth boat, which picked up the fifty-fourth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fifty-fifth boat, which picked up the fifty-fifth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fifty-sixth boat, which picked up the fifty-sixth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fifty-seventh boat, which picked up the fifty-seventh mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fifty-eighth boat, which picked up the fifty-eighth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a fifty-ninth boat, which picked up the fifty-ninth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixtieth boat, which picked up the sixtieth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixty-first boat, which picked up the sixty-first mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixty-second boat, which picked up the sixty-second mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixty-third boat, which picked up the sixty-third mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixty-fourth boat, which picked up the sixty-fourth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixty-fifth boat, which picked up the sixty-fifth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixty-sixth boat, which picked up the sixty-sixth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixty-seventh boat, which picked up the sixty-seventh mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixty-eighth boat, which picked up the sixty-eighth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a sixty-ninth boat, which picked up the sixty-ninth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a seventieth boat, which picked up the seventieth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a seventy-first boat, which picked up the seventy-first mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a seventy-second boat, which picked up the seventy-second mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a seventy-third boat, which picked up the seventy-third mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a seventy-fourth boat, which picked up the seventy-fourth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a seventy-fifth boat, which picked up the seventy-fifth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a seventy-sixth boat, which picked up the seventy-sixth mate, who was also wounded. 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The captain then sent an eighty-sixth boat, which picked up the eighty-sixth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent an eighty-seventh boat, which picked up the eighty-seventh mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent an eighty-eighth boat, which picked up the eighty-eighth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent an eighty-ninth boat, which picked up the eighty-ninth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a ninetieth boat, which picked up the ninetieth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a ninety-first boat, which picked up the ninety-first mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a ninety-second boat, which picked up the ninety-second mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a ninety-third boat, which picked up the ninety-third mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a ninety-fourth boat, which picked up the ninety-fourth mate, who was also wounded. 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The captain then sent a hundred and fourth boat, which picked up the hundred and fourth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and fifth boat, which picked up the hundred and fifth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and sixth boat, which picked up the hundred and sixth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and seventh boat, which picked up the hundred and seventh mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and eighth boat, which picked up the hundred and eighth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and ninth boat, which picked up the hundred and ninth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and tenth boat, which picked up the hundred and tenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and eleventh boat, which picked up the hundred and eleventh mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and twelfth boat, which picked up the hundred and twelfth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and thirteenth boat, which picked up the hundred and thirteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and fourteenth boat, which picked up the hundred and fourteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and fifteenth boat, which picked up the hundred and fifteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and sixteenth boat, which picked up the hundred and sixteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and seventeenth boat, which picked up the hundred and seventeenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and eighteenth boat, which picked up the hundred and eighteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and nineteenth boat, which picked up the hundred and nineteenth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and twentieth boat, which picked up the hundred and twentieth mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and twenty-first boat, which picked up the hundred and twenty-first mate, who was also wounded. The captain then sent a hundred and twenty-second boat, which picked up the hundred and twenty-second mate, who was also wounded. The captain



## For Sale.

### SHOOTING SEASON

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ASSORTMENT  
of  
SPORTSMEN'S AMMUNITION AND  
SUNDRIES,  
comprising:—  
SPORTING GUNS, in newest styles, in Cases  
Fitted.  
ELEY'S NEW METAL LINED and other  
CARTRIDGE CASES.  
WHITE, GREY, and GREASE PROOF  
WADS.  
CYLINDRICAL WIRE CARTRIDGE  
CASES.  
CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.  
PIGOU and WILKS' "ALLIANCE" GUN-  
POWER.  
Re-capping, Loading, Ramming and Turnover  
MACHINES.  
CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.  
GAME BAGS.  
SHOOTING BOOTS.  
POWDER and SHOT MEASURES and  
FLASKS.  
DOG WHISTLES and WHIPS.  
REVOLVERS, by best English and American  
Makers.  
TINNED PROVISIONS for SHOOTING  
TRIPS.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
-Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD-OF-AMERICAN-AND-FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.  
Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN-ON-INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)  
The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

## YANG-TSE-INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 430,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,335.56  
TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st  
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,335.56

## DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 15 per cent. for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
Underwriting Business are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)  
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. EQUAL \$315,315.35.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,818.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YUOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,  
MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of  
MR. G. A. GROSSMANN in Our Firm  
CREATED on the 31st August, 1883.

GROSSMANN & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [710]

## NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
will conduct our Business at this Port, and  
all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents  
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [666]

## NOTICE.

MR. RUTTONJEE DADABHOY TATA  
is authorized to sign OUR FIRM from  
this date.

TATA & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1883. [746]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of the Eastern Wing of  
BAXTER HOUSE, containing 4 Large  
Rooms, Bath-room, &c., Water laid on and every  
convenience, Furnished or Unfurnished. Terms  
Moderate.  
For Particulars, apply to  
D. P.,  
Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 12th October, 1883. [771]

### TO LET.

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE" near to the  
Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, con-  
taining Four Rooms and Large Centre Room,  
Servants' Rooms and Outhouses, Gardens and  
Tennis Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk  
of the Pier.  
For Particulars, apply to  
STEPHENS & HOLMES,  
Solicitors.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1883. [713]

### TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us  
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.  
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

### TO LET.

NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.  
"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulum, Furnished.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

## Intimations.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

A CIRCULAR HAS BEEN ISSUED  
FROM  
8, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE  
BY  
MR. A. HAHN,  
in which that person states he has decided  
to form what he calls a  
"CLUB FOR CAPTAINS."

In order to supply a want, which, he says, exists  
for such an institution, to provide Captains  
of vessels visiting this harbour with  
accommodation for obtaining  
MEALS and OTHER REFRESHMENTS  
AT ALL HOURS.  
This circular states that the Captains of  
vessels coming to Hongkong are badly catered  
for by the few so-called Hotels, and in so doing  
grossly libel the Hotel and Innkeepers of the  
Colony.

Mr. HAHN intends to provide a place where  
Meals can be had at all hours, and where  
Captains can meet and discuss any matters of  
importance in connection with seafaring interests.  
Each Room will be elegantly and comfortably  
furnished, and a BILLIARD TABLE and  
PIANO will be provided in each room. There  
will also be MUSICAL EVENINGS and  
DANCING during the winter.

On behalf of the HOTEL and INNKEEPERS  
of Hongkong I protest against Mr. HAHN, who  
carries on Business as a Piano tuner and repairer,  
or any other person, being permitted to infringe  
on our rights by establishing what is simply  
AN UNLICENSED PUBLIC HOUSE. We  
pay the Government a sum of \$300 per annum  
for a spirit license, and \$50 per annum for each  
billiard table and have, besides, to close our  
places at certain hours. Mr. HAHN proposes  
to SELL SPIRITS and other LIQUORS, to  
run THREE BILLIARD TABLES and to  
KEEP OPEN AT ALL HOURS without  
paying any license whatever.

How can such a Club as this be legally  
established for persons who are non-resident in  
the Colony? Mr. HAHN refers to the Engineers  
Institute, but that association, which is con-  
ducted by resident Engineers, does not Sell  
Spirits, does not run Billiard Tables, nor does it  
Keep Open House for the supply of Refresh-  
ments at all hours, or give Musical and Dancing  
evenings.

It is the duty of the authorities to protect the  
interests of the Hotel and Innkeepers, and to  
see that the laws are not violated by the  
establishment of UNLICENSED PUBLIC  
HOUSES of the class of this proposed "Cap-  
tain's Club." We do not object to legitimate  
Clubs, but Mr. HAHN's proposed enterprise is not  
a Club in any sense of the term.

This is not the first attempt that this person  
has made to run a business of this kind without  
paying a license. Not so long ago he gave  
Italian Night Entertainments at Kowloon which  
became a regular haunt of the gay women of  
the Colony, but as a license to sell drink was  
refused, both the Italian Entertainments and  
Mr. HAHN soon came to grief. He afterwards  
had a so-called Club, where Masquerade dances  
were a special attraction, but this also fell  
through. And now comes this "Captain's Club"  
for non-residents.

It is for the authorities to investigate this  
matter and to put a stop to any attempt to  
evade the law.

A HONGKONG INNKEEPER.  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1883. [729]

## MR. MOORE begs to recommend his

GOGO SHAMPOO WASH.  
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-  
tion ever produced for promoting the growth  
to the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will  
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative  
properties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,  
VARIETY STORE,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [389]

## Intimations.

### KELLY & WALSH HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

DANCE MUSIC.  
FEDORA Dawn } Two new Waltzes by  
of Day } Composer of "My Queen."  
In the Twilight Valse ..... C. Coote.  
Récits D'Amour Valse ..... Waldteufel.  
Rhine Maiden Waltz ..... Gautier.  
Encore une fois Valse ..... Lowthian.  
My little Sweetheart Waltz ..... Meissler.  
Psyche Waltz ..... W. H. Evans.  
Myosotis Waltz ..... Lowthian.  
Old Love and New Love Valse .....  
Alice Valse ..... J. P. Clarke.  
Thine Alone Waltz ..... Meissler.

SONGS.  
Once, only Once ..... Cotsford Dick.  
For you, for me ..... Fr. Clay.  
But one Golden hour ..... J. De Sival.  
We wandered once ..... M. Watson.  
Sisters—Yet Strangers ..... M. Watson.  
The Devoted Apple ..... Roedel.  
The Mower and the Lass ..... Wellings.  
Loved once, Loved ever .....  
This is my Dream ..... Roedel.  
Not so ..... Carter.  
Brave and Fair ..... Barri.  
I cannot tell you why ..... Wellings.  
Be always mine ..... Roedel.  
Faithful ..... Roedel.  
Sour Grapes ..... Poutet.

VOCAL DUETS.  
Sweet Bird of Eve ..... Dorn.  
Shepherdesses .....  
When the Boats come in ..... Lohr.  
What shall I say .....  
Very nearly .....  
I dream'd a Dream ..... E. Cooke.  
Touch of a Vanished Hand ..... Pinault.  
Close to the Threshold ..... Parker.  
Little April Fool ..... E. Dorn.  
No, Thank you Tom! ..... Roedel.  
Loved and saved ..... Cotsford Dick.  
Tis all I ask ..... Hutchison.  
The Turnpike Gate ..... Poutet.  
Five o'clock Tea ..... Dorn.  
At the Ferry ..... Molloy.  
The Harp ..... Reeves.  
Highwayman Jack .....  
Distant Voices ..... Dorn.  
Stars of the Summer Night ..... Wellings.

THE NEW CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF COOTE'S BALL ROOM ALBUM.  
Contents—Solitude Valse (Waldteufel) Vanity Fair Quadrilles (Coote).  
Minnit Polka (Waldteufel) Treue Liebe Valse (Coote).  
Elsie Schottische (Smith) Aladdin Lancers (Lutz) Blue Beard Polka (Lutz).  
Désirée Polka Masurka (Waldteufel). PRICE 40 CENTS.

KELLY & WALSH.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [560]

## W. BREWER.

### HAS JUST RECEIVED.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.  
HALF CAPORAL CIGARETTES.  
FULL CAPORAL CIGARETTES.  
SULTANA CAPORAL CIGARETTES.  
GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

### ACCOUNT BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

GEMS OF DANCE.  
WALDTEUFEL ALBUM.  
MUSICAL FAVORITE.  
SUNSHINE OF SONG.  
SILVER WREATH.  
LA CREME DE LA CREME.  
ROBERT FRAUN'S ALBUM.

SCOTTISH SONGS.  
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.  
GERMAN SONGS.  
SILVER CHORD.  
MUSICAL TREASURE.  
SHOWER OF PEARLS.

### NEW FANCY STATIONERY IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE POLYOPTICON

W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1883. [703]

## SAYLE & CO'S

### SHOW ROOMS.

JUST RECEIVED EX "GLENELG" AND NOW SHOWING.

CHEAP TRIMMED MILLINERY IN LATEST STYLES.

SPECIALITIES IN BEAVER, FELT AND STRAW HATS AND

BONNETS IN NEWEST SHAPES.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY, SILKS,

VELVETS, SATINS,

&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1883. [730]

## NEW GOODS.

### FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON.

## ROSE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY

OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

## FELT AND BEAVER

### HATS

IN

THE LATEST STYLES AND NEWEST COLORS.

Also

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, KID GLOVES,

AND

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.....FROM \$0.85 PER PAIR.

LADIES'.....1.00

ROSE & Co.,  
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [716]

## Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY  
YEARLY MEETING of the SHARE-  
HOLDERS of the SOCIETY will be held at its  
Head Office, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,  
the 20th instant, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the  
purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors  
together with Statements of Accounts for the  
year 1882 and for the half year ending 30th June,  
1883.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be  
CLOSED from the 10th to the 20th instant,  
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
DOUGLAS JONES,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1883. [767]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE  
YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to  
send in to this Office a List of their Con-  
tributions of Premium for the year ended 31st  
December last, in order that the proportion of  
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-  
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in  
before the 30th November next, will be made up  
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or  
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [763]

## LOST.

ON BOARD the River Steamer "POWAN,"  
an IRON TRUNK containing BOOKS,  
PAPERS, CLOTHING, &c.  
The above has probably been taken away by  
mistake by some Passenger, and the OWNER  
will feel greatly obliged by its being RETURNED  
on board the Steamer as early as possible.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1883. [759]

## INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the  
CONSERVATORIO DE BERGAMO and late  
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give  
lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.  
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

## A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING  
can be obtained for  
SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLES  
at  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.  
Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,  
OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,  
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-  
modation for travellers, especially those coming  
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-  
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at  
the above establishment.

A. HOADLY,  
Proprietor.

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"  
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable  
HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN  
going home from the Far East. It is under the  
direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs.  
GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in  
providing their visitors with every possible  
comfort.

## ON PRIVATE SALE.

THE well-known STAR HOTEL with a  
LEASE to 1st December, 1890. Rent  
Moderate. Proprietor retiring on account of  
Falling Health.

For Further information apply to the Pro-  
prietor,  
F. A. LINDE.  
Hongkong, 8th October, 1883. [753]

## FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.  
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.  
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.  
Apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND  
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
CROWN  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

## FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and  
SAN FRANCISCO FLOUR, lately from  
PONGEE-SILK of all kinds.  
Apply to  
FUNG TANG,  
OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG,  
42, Bonham Strand.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]

CIGARS CIGARS CIGARS  
THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

## FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands and from every known  
factory in Manila, are constantly being  
received. Owing to the peculiarly advantageous  
position of the Undersigned in regard to the  
CIGAR trade with Manila, he now offers CIGARS  
of all brands, fully matured, and ready for  
immediate smoking. Quality Guaranteed.  
JOSE M. BASA.  
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 10th October, 1883. [243]

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship  
"JAPAN,"  
Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for  
the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 16th inst.,  
at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1883. [761]

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co's LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to  
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and  
TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW  
CALLEDONIA and Fiji.)  
THE Steamship  
"NAPLES,"  
Captain Thom, will be despatched as above,  
on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at FOUR P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th October, 1883. [770]

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship  
"GALLEY OF LORNE,"  
Captain Pomroy, will be despatched for the  
above Port, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th October, 1883. [769]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE  
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship  
"LIBAN,"  
Condole, Commander, will sail on or about  
the 7th November, for MARSEILLE, SUEZ,  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN and SUEZ, and with leave, to call at  
PENANG and TUTORIN. In connection  
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line  
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,  
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the  
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly  
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the  
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by  
which through freight may be booked.  
The Company has a Forwarding Agency at  
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special  
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and  
Stewardess.  
The Line is noted for its *Captains* and Boer  
and Table Wines are included in the Passage  
Money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by  
the Steamers of this line available for the  
undetermined periods, to be reckoned from  
the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer  
for which the Ticket is issued to the date of  
re-embarkation there of the Holder of the  
Ticket.

Special rates